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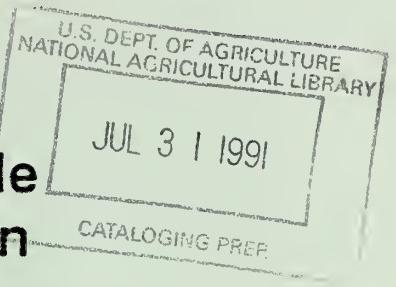
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# 1990 Farm Bill

Side-by-Side  
Comparison  
of  
Administration's "Green Book"  
Proposals  
and  
House (H.R.3950)  
Senate (S.2830)  
Farm Bills  
As Amended by Floor Action



September 1990



Trade Provisions Side-By-Side



# TRADE TITLE TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

## **PART I: P.L. 480; FOOD FOR PROGRESS**

**1**

1.	FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	2
2.	CONCESSIONAL CREDIT SALES/GRANT PROGRAM	7
3.	EMERGENCY / PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ASSISTANCE	8
4.	FOOD FOR PROGRESS/FREEDOM	9
5.	GENERAL AUTHORITIES AND REQUIREMENTS	10

## **PART II: AGRICULTURAL EXPORT PROGRAMS**

**13**

1.	AGRICULTURAL TRADE POLICY	14
2.	AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROGRAMS	16
3.	MARKET PROMOTION PROGRAMS	20
4.	BARTER AUTHORITY	25
5.	AGRICULTURE CREDIT REVOLVING FUND	26
6.	EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	27
7.	GENERAL PROVISIONS	30
8.	REPORTS/STUDIES	34



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
TABLE OF CONTENTS  
WITH HOUSE AND SENATE SECTION NUMBERS

FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. Delegation of Authority
  - H. Sec. 101
  - S. Sec. 101
2. Determination of Commodities
  - H. Sec. 1209
  - S. Sec. 401
3. Decision Making Process
  - H. Sec. 101
  - S. Sec. 101
4. Role of Foreign Policy
  - H. Sec. 1204
  - S. Sec. 1111
5. Provision of Grant Authority
  - H. Sec. 301
  - S. Sec. 103
6. Determination of Eligible Countries
  - H. Sec. 1206
  - S. Sec. 102
7. Use of Local Currency Proceeds
  - H. Sec. 106
  - S. Sec. 106
8. Currency Use Payments
  - H. Sec. 104
  - S. Sec. 109
9. Self Help Measures
  - H. Sec. 104

CONCESSIONAL CREDIT SALES/GRANT PROGRAM

10. Terms
  - H. Sec. 106
  - S. Sec. 108

EMERGENCY AND PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ASST. PROGRAMS

11. Levels of Assistance
  - H. Sec. 1209
  - S. Sec. 204



12. Food Aid Advisory Group  
H. Sec. 209  
S. Sec. 205

**FOOD FOR PROGRESS/FREEDOM**

13. Operation of Program, and Budget Authority  
H. Sec. 1214  
S. Sec. 301

14. Country Eligibility  
H. Sec. 1214  
S. Sec. 301

**GENERAL AUTHORITIES AND REQUIREMENTS**

15. Debt Forgiveness Waiver Authority  
H. Sec. 105  
S. Sec. 403

16. Donation of CCC Excess Stocks in Recipient Countries  
H. Sec. 1213  
S. Sec. 1113

17. Modification of Freight and Purchasing Agents Provisions  
H. Sec. 407  
S. Sec. 110

18. Extension of the Great Lakes Set-Aside  
S. Sec. 1151

19. Notification Requirements  
H. Sec. 401  
S. Sec. 408

**AGRICULTURAL TRADE POLICY**

20. General Authority and Purpose  
S. Sec. 101, 102

21. Changes in Definitions  
H. Sec. 101  
S. Sec. 103

22. Development of a Long-Term Trade Strategy  
H. Sec. 105  
S. Sec. 110

23. Definition of an Unfair Trade Practice  
H. Sec. 101  
S. Sec. 103



## **AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROGRAMS**

- 24. GSM-102 and GMS-103 Export Credit Guarantee Programs Content Requirements**
  - H. Sec. 1222
  - S. Sec. 202
- 25. GSM-102 and GSM-103 Funding Levels**
  - H. Sec. 1222
  - S. Sec. 211
- 26. Administration and Management**
  - H. Sec. 1222
  - S. Sec. 201

## **MARKET PROMOTION PROGRAMS**

- 27. Targeted Assistance Program**
  - H. Sec. 201
  - S. Sec. 204
- 28. Determination of Eligibility for TEA/MPP/MAP**
  - H. Sec. 202
  - S. Sec. 204
- 29. Terms and Conditions**
  - H. Sec. 202
  - S. Sec. 204
- 30. Cost-Share Level**
  - H. Sec. 202
  - S. Sec. 204
- 31. Branded Promotion**
  - H. Sec. 202
  - S. Sec. 204
- 32. Duration of Cost-Share Assistance**
  - H. Sec. 202
  - S. Sec. 204

## **BARTER AUTHORITY**

- 33. Modification of Barter Authority**
  - S. Sec. 205

## **AGRICULTURAL CREDIT REVOLVING FUND**

- 34. Modification of Fund**
  - S. Sec. 206



## **EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM**

**35. Purpose**  
    H. Sec. 201  
    S. Sec. 302

**36. Terms and Conditions**  
    H. Sec. 201  
    S. Sec. 302

**37. Policy on Valued Added Products**  
    H. Sec. 201  
    S. Sec. 302

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**38. Contracting Authority to Expand Agricultural Markets**  
    S. Sec. 403

**39. Duty Drawback Claims**  
    S. Sec. 406

**40. Position of the Foreign Agricultural Service Administrator**  
    S. Sec. 502

**41. Ranks of Officers in Foreign Missions**  
    S. Sec. 505

**42. Departmental Administration System**  
    H. Sec. 103

**43. Export Reporting Requirements on the Origin of Commodities**  
    H. Sec. 301

**44. Market Development Task Force**  
    H. Sec. 1223

## **REPORT/STUDIES**

**45. Long-Term Agricultural Trade Strategy Report**  
    H. Sec. 402  
    S. Sec. 601

**46. Other Reports Requested**  
    H. Subtitle D  
    S. Sec. 602

## **MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

**47. The Food Security Wheat Reserve**  
    H. Sec. 1109  
    S. Sec. 1131



48. Cottonseed and Sunflower Seed Oil Export Programs  
S. Sec. 1132
49. Multilateral Trade Negotiations  
S. Sec. 1134
50. Language Proficiency and Evaluation of Foreign Agricultural Service Offices  
H. Sec. 1248  
S. Sec. 505



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>PART I: P.L. 480; FOOD FOR PROGRESS; SECTION 416(b)</b>			



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>				
1. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY	Maintains complete Presidential authority to manage the food aid programs since they serve multiple objectives, both domestically and internationally. The Administration proposal is the same as current law.	Section 1209, Subsection 417. Works from existing P.L. 480 language, including vesting authority in the President. However, a new section specifies that the President shall designate USDA to carry out the credit sales program (Title I) and AID to carry out the two grant programs (Titles II & III). The proposal maintains Title I as a credit sales authority and establishes in Title III a government-to-government grant program. In addition USDA and AID are directed to cooperate in carrying out their respective responsibilities.	Section 101. Creates new food aid language including specific Executive Branch agency responsibility. Under Title I of this proposal USDA is responsible for a credit program and AID, a grant program. Title II remains a grant program for private voluntary organizations and the World Food Program with AID given specific authority to manage. Title III is a new Food for Freedom program, with authority to manage this program, vested in the President.	While both the Senate and the House proposals specify that particular Executive Branch agencies shall be responsible for particular food aid programs, the House language more fully recognizes that no single Executive Branch agency should be responsible for a food aid program since food aid programs serve multiple purposes.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2. DETERMINATION OF COMMODITIES	Maintains the current authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to determine commodity availability as part of the Secretary's overall U.S. agricultural responsibility.	Section 1209, Subsection 401. Maintains the Secretary of Agriculture's basic authority to determine commodities available for export under P.L. 480; however, such determination must be made prior to the beginning of a fiscal year and Congress must receive prior notification of any modifications made by the Secretary.	Section 401. Similar to House provisions. Maintains the Secretary of Agriculture's basic authority to determine commodities to be exported under food aid programs, with such determination to be made prior to the beginning of a fiscal year.	Authority for such determinations must be with the Secretary, as the Secretary of Agriculture has full responsibility for the conduct of domestic commodity programs and must have responsibility for food aid commodity decisions that affect domestic commodity programs.
3. DECISION MAKING PROCESS	Maintains the inter-agency process reflecting the multiple objectives of food aid, that affect a wide variety of domestic and international interests. This process is currently being streamlined administratively.	Section 1206, Subsection 101. Directs that cooperation be maintained between AID and USDA and specifies administrative responsibility; however, overall authority is vested in the President.	Section 101. Seeks to minimize the interagency process by segregating the responsibility for credit sales and grant programs; however, Title III is vested in the President.	The House language would allow for a more effective and needed inter-agency process. The House language would allow somewhat more than the Senate language for an interagency process.
4. ROLE OF FOREIGN POLICY	Retains current law which does not constrain the U.S. foreign policy goals that can be supported by food aid.	Section 1204, Subsection 2. Similar to Senate provision. This provision also defines U.S. foreign policy only in association with food security goals.	Section 1111. Narrowly interprets foreign policy as only related to food security, thus diminishing possible uses of food aid to support U.S. foreign policy goals.	Both House and Senate provisions narrowly limit the foreign policy that can be supported with food aid programs. The ability to support broad foreign policy goals with food aid resources should be maintained.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. PROVISION OF GRANT AUTHORITY	Proposes expansion of current Title I authority, a government-to-government program, to include grants.	Section 1208, Subsection 301. Maintains only credit sales authority in Title I, which would be administered by USDA. Creates government-to-government grant authority in Title III which would be administered by AID.	Section 103. Adds government-to-government grant authority to Title I, but would also create a separate program to be carried out by AID within Title I.	Both Senate and House versions provide for the additional grant authority proposed by the Administration.
6. DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES	Maintains current law including: (1) an interagency process to allocate these resources assuring that the poorer developing countries receive the major portion of U.S. food aid; (2) a 75/25 percent requirement in Title I, in which 75% of P.L. 480 funds must be programmed to countries with per capita income less than that established by the World Bank; and (3) reference to friendly country, which requires a country to be termed "friendly" before they can be eligible to receive P.L. 480 funds.	Section 1206, Subsection 101. Establishes separate country eligibility criteria in each of Titles I and III. Also removes any reference to friendly country. Maintains the 75/25 percent requirement for Title I.	Section 102. Establishes separate criteria for the food aid programs that would be administered separately by USDA and AID, removing any reference to friendly country.	The House proposal, which vests country determinations within the criteria established with the President, provides needed Presidential authority and maintains the 75/25 percent requirement.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
7. USE OF LOCAL CURRENCY PROCEEDS	In Title I, uses of local currency continue to focus on economic development activities, including non-specific uses to support major policy reform efforts. Joint programming by the USG and the government of the recipient country, which owns the local currency, would be maintained.	Section 1206, Subsection 106. Authorizes broad uses in the Title I program, including support for policy reform, agricultural marketing and development and activities, private sector development as well as several specific U.S. government uses. In the Title III grant program, authorizes a wide array of activities, including policy reform, development projects (including a special reference to child survival programs), promotion of free and open markets, purchase of local commodities, goods, and services, loans to financial intermediaries, support of the Peace Corps, development of rural infrastructure, and research activities.	Section 106. Does not address proceed uses in the USDA-administered concessional credit food aid program. In the AID-administered grant program under Title I, uses to support economic development are authorized, including support for policy reform, establishment of development projects, support for private voluntary organizations, purchase of local commodities, and support for private sector development activities.	Like the Administration's proposal, both the Senate and House proposals allow for a wide array of uses of these currencies, including flexibility to support major economic policy reforms.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. CURRENCY USE PAYMENTS	Continues authority for a portion of Title I credit sales to be repaid in foreign currency, which then can be used to support a number of U.S. government activities, including payment of U.S.G. obligations.	Section 1206, Subsection 104. Provides that local currency obtained under the Title I authority may be used for various agricultural market development activities, as well as agricultural development, research, U.S. building procurement, procurement of library materials, scientific activities, and pest control.	Section 109. Includes a currency use payment provision for the USDA-administered program, which could be used for trade development, agricultural facilities loans, trade promotion, research, and payment of U.S obligations.	The Senate proposal provides necessary authority to use foreign currency for payment of U.S. obligations in general.
9. SELF HELP MEASURES	Continues self help measures, which would be applicable to both the credit sales and the grant programs, but would delete some current requirements for specific, measurable, and additional measures.	Section 1206, Subsection 104. Self help measures are required for both the Title I credit sales and the Title III grant programs. A number of possible self help measures are identified. The addtionality requirement is deleted.	Self help measures are not required.	The House proposal maintains important self help measures for both credit sales and grant government to government programs.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>CONCESSIONAL CREDIT SALES/GRANT PROGRAM</b>				
10. TERMS	Continues current Title I credit terms which can be no less favorable than loans under section 122 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, i.e., 40 year repayment with a 10 year grace period. Interest is no less than 2% during the grace period and 3% thereafter. Adds grant authority to Title I.	Section 1206, Subsection 106. Maintains credit for up to 40 years, requires interest not in excess of 50 percent of the cost of borrowing to the U.S. government at the time of agreement signing, with a grace period of up to 2 years. Government-to-government grant authority is provided in Title III.	Section 108. Reduces Title I credit terms to no more than 20 years and identifies the interest rate to be charged as concessional with a grace period of no more than 7 years. Grant authority is added to Title I.	While the House proposed credit sale terms are more similar to current terms, which provide a needed, long time frame for repayment, the limited grace period is troublesome.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>EMERGENCY AND PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS</b>				
11. LEVELS OF ASSISTANCE	Continues the current Title II minimum tonnage requirements, i.e. 1.9 million tons with 1.425 million tons for regular, non-emergency programs.	Section 1207, Subsection 201. Increases the current total minimum to 2.025 million tons and the minimum for non-emergency programs to 1.55 million tons.	Section 204. Increases the current total minimum to 2.025 million tons and increases the minimum for non-emergency programs to 1.155 million tons.	Both the Senate and House increase the Title II minimum tonnage requirements. Current tonnage limits are adequate and should be maintained.
12. FOOD AID ADVISORY GROUP	No provision is included.	Section 1207, Subsection 209. Similar to Senate provision. A Food Aid Advisory Group, which would terminate on December 31, 1995, is also included in Title II of this proposal.	Section 205. A Food Aid Consultative Group is included in Title II with designated membership, including representatives from private voluntary organization ,and chairmanship by AID. The Federal Advisory Committee Act would not apply to this group.	This Committee would be cumbersome to incorporate into the decision process and is not useful.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

Administration	House	Senate	Comments
<b>FOOD FOR PROGRESS/FREEDOM</b>			
13. OPERATION OF PROGRAM, AND BUDGET AUTHORITY	Extends the current flexible Food for Progress authority with an increased funding level (\$50 million of CCC funds exclusive of the value of any CCC commodities used in the program).	Section 1214. Extends the current Food for Progress authority, with current funding levels (\$30 million of CCC funds exclusive of the value of any commodities used in the program).	Section 301. Creates a Food for Freedom program with a funding level of \$50 million of CCC funds exclusive of any commodity value. Includes a \$20 million program to support private market enhancement. Food for Progress is not extended.
14. COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY	Maintains current broad eligibility primarily tied to economic private sector goals.	Section 1214. Expands eligibility explicitly to cover emerging democracies as well as private voluntary organizations and cooperatives.	Section 301. Expands eligibility explicitly to cover emerging democracies as well as private voluntary organizations and cooperatives.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>GENERAL AUTHORITIES AND REQUIREMENTS</b>				
15. DEBT FORGIVENESS WAIVER AUTHORITY	Seeks new authority to forgive debt of the poorer countries undertaking positive economic policy measures.	Section 1206, Subsection 105. In addition to the debt forgiveness provision similar to the Administration's proposal but with expanded eligibility, a debt for nature swap as well as debt for development and agricultural swap provisions are included for Latin American and Caribbean countries.	Section 403. Similar to the Administration proposal but expands the potential eligible countries and allows for some discretion in how a country is supporting economic reform.	Both the House and the Senate provide flexible authority to the President to allow debt forgiveness as long as such forgiveness is tied to strong economic reform requirements. The House has included a proposal similar to the Presidential initiative for a debt for nature swap for all Latin American countries; however, this provision is more appropriately considered in a comprehensive debt relief package.
16. DONATION OF CCC EXCESS STOCKS IN RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (SECTION 416(b) OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949)	Maintains the current Section 416(b) authority for CCC to donate its excess stocks to benefit needy people and proposes removing the minimum tonnage requirements.	Section 1213. Maintains the current Section 416(b) authority with the current minimum tonnage requirements.	Section 104. CCC commodities would be provided only to P.L. 480 programs and maintains minimums.	The House proposal extends appropriate current authority, but the minimum tonnage requirements raise problems as they can be confusing and difficult to administer. Furthermore, the Senate provision limiting donation assistance to P.L. 480 recipients, is particularly



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
17. MODIFICATION OF FREIGHT AND FREIGHT ASNG AGENTS FUNCTIONS	The Administration proposed language would assure no conflict of interest in this area as well as give to the President the flexibility to carry out the necessary freight functions in a manner to assure open and competitive bidding.	Section 1209, Subsection 407. Similar to Administration proposal.	Section 110. Requires the Executive Branch to carry out these operational functions either with U.S.G. staff or by contracting through the private trade.	onerous as this would prohibit the use of this authority for emerging democracies.
18. EXTENSION OF THE GREAT LAKES SET-ASIDE	No proposal.	Section 3006. Extends the Great Lakes set-aside through 1995 with a phase down over a five year period.	Section 1151. Extends the Great Lakes set-aside for a period of four years, while exempting certain American Great Lakes vessels from the cargo preference requirements. Would allow greater operational flexibility in complying with this set aside.	The House proposal includes sufficient flexibility to carry out the necessary freight functions in a manner to assure open and competitive bidding.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
19. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	The Administration objects to any additional notification requirements for food aid assistance programs.	Within Section 1209, subsection 401, the Secretary is required to notify Congress prior to modification of a commodity availability determination.	Section 408. A new section requires Congressional notification 15 days prior to entering into any food aid assistance agreement; the notification is to be patterned after Foreign Assistance Act notification requirements.	The Senate provision is extremely onerous, as the Foreign Assistance Act requirements are particularly cumbersome and can restrict the flexibility of USDA administered food aid programs.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>PART II: AGRICULTURAL EXPORT PROGRAMS</b>			



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>AGRICULTURAL TRADE POLICY</b>				
20. GENERAL AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE	To build on the successes of the agricultural trade policy declared in the Food Security Act of 1985.	Does not include any general guidelines for U.S. agricultural trade policy; however, prohibits the use of any U.S. export program to assist the export of manufactured tobacco.	Sections 101, 102. Maintains the agricultural trade policy declared in the Food Security Act of 1985 with some modification.	Should continue to build on current trade policy. HOUSE AMENDMENT PROHIBITS ANY PROGRAM AUTHORIZED OR EXTENDED BY THE TRADE TITLE OF THE 1990 FARM BILL OR THE AMENDMENTS MADE BY THIS TITLE TO BE USED TO ASSIST THE EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
21. CHANGES IN DEFINITIONS	No definitional provisions requested.	Section 1221, Subsection 101. Redefines and expands current definitions.	Section 103. Redefines and expands current definitions, including agricultural commodity, developing countries, and unfair trade practices.	



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
22. DEVELOPMENT OF A LONG-TERM TRADE STRATEGY	Not included in Administration Proposal.	Section 1221, Subsection 105. Requires the Secretary, with the assistance of the "Market Development Task Force," to develop a long term U.S. agricultural trade strategy on a 3-fiscal year basis. Outlines specific goals, components and requirements in developing this strategy. Requires the Special Assistant to the President for Agricultural Trade and Food Assistance to establish priority markets and to develop market plans.	Section 110. Requires the Secretary to develop a multi-year long-term trade strategy. Outlines specific goals, components, and requirements in developing this strategy. Requires the identification of priority markets, the establishment of market plans, periodic review, and preservation of traditional markets.	The report is duplicative of report required by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, which is currently submitted with the President's budget. A Market Development Task Force is also redundant.
23. DEFINITION OF AN UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICE	No proposal.	Section 1221, Subsection 101. Uses an Unfair Trade Practice definition based upon Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.	Section 103. Expands the extensive list of "subsidies" outlined in the Food Security Act of 1985. Expands beyond Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.	For purposes of consistency, the definition of an Unfair Trade Practice should be based upon Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

Administration	House	Senate	Comments
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROGRAMS			
24. GSM-102 AND GSM-103 EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAMS CONTENT REQUIREMENTS	No proposal.	Section 1222. Adds some new language for this commercial program, including the requirement that only the export of commodities with 100% U.S. content may be financed or guaranteed, and a provision requiring the Secretary to ensure the commodities arrive at the appropriate destination country, with an enforcement mechanism.	Section 202. Adds some new language for this commercial program, including the authorization for supporting the export of commodities with 90% U.S. content. Requires fair and equal treatment for wood and wood products under the credit guarantee programs.
25. GSM-102 AND GSM-103 FUNDING LEVELS	Would seek to maintain current levels of funding at \$5 billion for short-term guarantees and \$500 million for intermediate-term guarantees.	Section 1222. Would establish mandated levels, in excess of current levels for use in emerging democracies. Mandates an additional \$225 million in GSM-102 and \$50 million in GSM-103 for emerging democracies.	Section 211. Maintains current law with funding levels by making available \$5 billion for short-term guarantees and \$500 million for intermediate-term guarantees in each fiscal year 1991-95.  Current funding levels are appropriate and should be maintained. SENATE AMENDMENT 2389 (ADOPTED JULY 27, 1990) PROHIBITS U.S. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, WHOSE DEPOSITS ARE INSURED BY THE U.S. TAXPAYER, FROM EXTENDING CREDIT TO THE SOVIET UNION AT INTEREST RATES LOWER THAN THOSE OFFERED TO AMERICAN FARMERS. SENATE



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
26. ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	Would maintain current procedures. In addition, Administration has proposed amendments to regulations to provide for greater administrative oversight.	Section 1222. Requires greater administrative oversight. Prohibits the granting of credit to countries that have a pattern of human rights violations, requires the CCC to establish criteria to evaluate loans, and authorizes the Secretary to waive restrictions on loans that would be detrimental to the U.S. or American farmer.	Section 201. Requires greater administrative oversight including a provision requiring fair and equitable treatment for fish and wood products.	AMENDMENT 2396 (ADOPTED JULY 27, 1990) DENIES IRAQ FINANCIAL CREDITS AND BENEFITS, INCLUDING CCC GUARANTEES OF LOANS, UNTIL THE PRESIDENT CERTIFIES THAT IRAQ IS IN SUSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE WITH ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW.  Program oversight is more appropriately addressed in regulation rather than statute. SENATE AMENDMENT 2326 (ADOPTED JULY 23, 1990) REQUIRES THAT WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS RECEIVE SUCH FAIR AND EQUAL TREATMENT AS OTHER COMMODITIES EXPORTED UNDER THE CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM. HOUSE AMENDMENT (ADOPTED JULY 27, 1990) PROHIBITS THE GRANTING OF CREDIT



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
			GUARANTEES TO COUNTRIES THAT HAVE A PATTERN OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, ACQUIRE CHEMICAL WEAPONS, OR SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, EXCEPT WHEN THE PRESIDENT CERTIFIES THAT THERE HAVE BEEN IMPROVEMENTS IN THESE AREAS OR IT IS IN THE INTERESTS OF THE U.S. HOUSE AMENDMENT (ADOPTED JULY 27, 1990) REQUIRES THE CCC TO ESTABLISH CRITERIA TO EVALUATE LOANS ELIGIBLE FOR GUARANTEES TO ENSURE THAT THE CCC DOES NOT ASSUME UNDUE RISK IN PROVIDING SUCH GUARANTEES. HOUSE AMENDMENT (ADOPTED JULY 27, 1990) AUTHORIZES THE SECRETARY TO WAIVE RESTRICTIONS ON CREDIT GUARANTEES IF



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
			THESE RESTRICTIONS RESULT IN THE DECREASED EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR THE U.S. OR WOULD HARM AMERICAN FARMERS MORE THAN THE COUNTRY ON WHICH THE RESTRICTIONS WERE IMPOSED.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>MARKET PROMOTION PROGRAMS</b>				
27. TARGETED ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	TEA should be re-authorized at a program level not to exceed \$200 million annually.	Section 1222, Subsection 201. Renames program as Market Promotion Program and reauthorizes at an annual funding level of not less than \$200 million and no more than \$325 million.	Section 204. Renames program as Marketing Assistance Program and re-authorizes at an annual funding level of not less than \$200 million and no more than \$325 million.	A program level of \$200 million is adequate to carry out this program.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
28. DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR TEA\MPP\MAP	The Administration does not propose any statutory change. Currently, agricultural commodities eligible to be promoted under the TEA program are those for which exports are adversely affected by the existence of an unfair trade practice. Priority assistance is given in the case of commodities which have received a favorable decision under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 or which have suffered retaliatory action as a consequence of such a decision.	Section 202. Eliminates unfair foreign trade practice as an absolute requirement for program participation. Priority assistance is given in the case of commodities which have been affected adversely by an unfair trade practice. The Secretary shall establish as an objective reserving an amount of assistance for the four regional non-profit export trade associations.	Section 204. Eliminates unfair trade practice as an absolute requirement for program participation. Export assistance would be given a priority basis in the case of commodities which have received a favorable decision under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974; commodities which have suffered retaliatory action as a consequence of such a decision; commodities which have been affected adversely by an unfair trade practice; the promotion of value-added, fortified or high-value agricultural product exports to countries eligible for assistance under section 301 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, especially countries in Eastern Europe. Requires a review of the TEA program regulations concerning small trade organizations.	Both the House and the Senate provide flexibility in extending program participation to include commodities unaffected by an unfair trade practice. However, the Senate targets funding to specific commodities and countries and, therefore, unduly restricts the flexibility needed to maximize the impact of an important trade policy tool. SENATE AMENDMENT 2421 (ADOPTED JULY 27, 1990) REQUIRES FAST TO REVIEW THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ELIGIBILITY OF TRADE AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PROMOTION ORGANIZATIONS FUNDING AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS ON WAYS TO IMPROVE THE USE OF FUNDS UNDER THIS SECTION BY SMALLER TRADE ORGANIZATIONS AND



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
29. TERMS AND CONDITIONS	The Administration does not request any change. Currently, to participate in the TEA program, organizations must demonstrate ability to provide a U.S. based staff capable of developing, supervising, monitoring and evaluating market development projects overseas, provide a marketing plan describing the activities to be undertaken in the targeted market, and provide required cost share assistance.	Section 1222, Subsection 202. Defines eligible organizations as: agricultural trade organizations, cooperative or State organizations or private organizations. Participants must provide a marketing plan describing the activities to be undertaken in the targeted market and provide required cost share assistance.	Section 204. Defines eligible organizations as: agricultural trade organizations, cooperative or State organizations or private organizations. Specifically identifies tribal or inter-tribunal organization that promote Native American Agricultural products. Participants must provide a marketing plan describing the activities to be undertaken in the targeted market and provide required cost share assistance.	ADVISE THE CONGRESS ON CHANGES IN THESE REGULATIONS.  While neither the House nor the Senate would restrict participation, the House provision allows allocations based on administrative capability rather than targeting specific groups.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
30. COST SHARE LEVEL	The Administration does not propose any statutory change. However, under the Administration's proposed regulations, promotion of branded products would be required to match TEA funds on a dollar for dollar basis, regardless of whether the participant is a private organization.	Section 1222, Subsection 202. Assistance to private organizations conducting branded promotion shall not exceed 50 percent of the cost of implementing the marketing plan.	Section 204. Assistance to private organizations conducting branded promotion shall not exceed 50 percent of the cost of implementing the marketing plan; with the exception of agricultural commodities which have had a favorable section 301 decision. Previous TEA participants receiving more than 50% cost assistance should be staged down in equal increments over a 5-year period.	The House proposal ensures that all program participants in future branded promotion programs participate in an equitable basis. The Senate proposal would unfairly advantage private entities based on their prior participation.
31. BRANDED PROMOTION	The Administration does not propose any change. Branded advertising to promote the sale of agricultural commodities is currently allowed.	Section 1222, Subsection 202. Use of branded advertising to promote the sale of agricultural commodities may be conducted under such terms and conditions as established by the Secretary.	Section 204. Use of branded advertising to promote the sale of agricultural commodities may be conducted under such terms and conditions as established by the Secretary.	Seventy-five percent of the resources in the TEA program go towards the promotion of high-value products. Many of these products are only sold at the retail level as branded goods. For this reason, the Administration supports a branded program in order to most effectively utilize TEA resources for the maximum benefit of the producers of such commodities. Approximately one-third



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
32. DURATION OF COST SHARE ASSISTANCE	The Administration does not propose any statutory change. Current program operation provides for yearly re-evaluation and allocation, with multi-year funding where appropriate.	Section 1222, Subsection 202. Cost-share assistance may be provided on a multi-year basis, subject to annual review for compliance with the approved marketing plan.	Section 204. Cost-share assistance may be provided on a 1 to 3 year basis, subject to annual reviews for compliance with the approved marketing plan.	of TEA resources are presently approved for branded programs.  Legislation in this area is unnecessary. Under current program operation, the cost share assistance is re-evaluated and allocated yearly. Multi-year funding is available and used under the current program.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>BARTER AUTHORITY</b>			
33. MODIFICATION OF BARTER AUTHORITY	Recommended no extension of barter authorities contained in the Food Security Act of 1985.	Reauthorizes authorities contained in the Food Security Act of 1985.	Section 205. Consolidated various barter authorities.  This provision is not necessary as the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) already has sufficient and more flexible, barter authority.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>AGRICULTURAL CREDIT REVOLVING FUND</b>				
34. MODIFICATION OF FUND	The Administration did not propose to reauthorize the agricultural credit revolving fund established under P.L. 480.	Does not include the agricultural credit revolving fund provision.	Section 206. Reauthorizes the agricultural credit revolving fund and authorizes appropriations at such sums as may be necessary to carry out this provision.	The agricultural credit revolving fund is not used and does not provide a useful authority.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM</b>				
35. PURPOSE	To counter foreign subsidies, to help maintain a strong competitive position for U.S. agriculture in world markets, and to further U.S. trade policy objectives, particularly with regard to the Uruguay Round. At the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, the program will be reassessed.	Section 1222, Subsection 201. To discourage unfair trade practices by making U.S. agricultural commodities competitive.	Section 302. To discourage unfair trade practices by foreign countries and to encourage the development, maintenance, and expansion of export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities by making U.S. agricultural commodities price competitive.	The Export Enhancement Program remains useful to further the trade policy objectives of the United States.
36. TERMS AND CONDITIONS	Supports continuation of the program without specified program limits and commodity coverage.	Section 1222, Subsection 201. Requires the CCC to make available not less than \$500 million of funds or commodities of the CCC in each fiscal year to carry out the program. Requires the Secretary to ensure the commodities arrive at the targeted destination, with an enforcement mechanism.	Section 302. Authorizes the CCC to make available such funds or commodities of the CCC as may be necessary to carry out the program. Requires the Secretary to take reasonable precautions to prevent the resale or transshipment of commodities to other than the targeted destination. Instructs the Secretary to seek to avoid favoring one class of wheat over another in the course of implementing EEP initiatives.	As a trade policy tool, the Export Enhancement Program should be free of mandates which limit program flexibility, and makes the program more difficult to administer. Flexibility is necessary for maximum use as a trade policy tool. SENATE AMENDMENT 2349 (ADOPTED JULY 24, 1990) REQUIRES THE SECRETARY TO MAKE REASONABLE EFFORTS TO AVOID GIVING A PREFERENCE TO ONE CLASS OF WHEAT



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
37. POLICY ON VALUED ADDED PRODUCTS	No proposal.	Section 1222, Subsection 201. Provides that not more than 10 percent of the available funds and commodities may be made available to promote sales of any product not entirely produced in the United States. Establishes as an objective to expend annually at least 25 percent of the total funds or commodities available to promote the sale of high-value and value-added agricultural products.	Section 302. Requires that not less than 10 percent of the available funds or commodities be made available to promote sales of value-added, fortified or high-value agricultural products. Requires regular review of value added promotion activities, and states it is the policy of the U.S. to promote value added commodities.	DISPROPORTIONATELY MORE THAN ANOTHER.  Earmarking of commodities or funds under reduces the flexibility of the program and reduces its effectiveness as a trade policy tool. SENATE AMENDMENT 2360 (ADOPTED JULY 25, 1990) REQUIRES REGULAR REVIEW BY USDA OF THE PROMOTION OF EXPORTS OF VALUE ADDED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES. IT STATES THE POLICY OF THE U.S. IS TO INCREASE THE VALUE ADDED AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, DIRECTS THE SECRETARY TOWARDS THAT END, REQUIRES THE ADMINISTRATION TO REPORT THE REVENUE INCREASES STEMMING FROM INCREASED VALUE ADDED AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, AND PROVIDES ASSISTANCE



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
			TO U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTERS FACING OTHER NATIONS' UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>GENERAL PROVISIONS</b>				
38. CONTRACTING AUTHORITY TO EXPAND AGRICULTURAL MARKETS	Does not propose any additional contracting authority.	Does not propose any additional contracting authority.	Section 403. Provides the Secretary with authority to contract with individuals for services to be performed outside the U.S. for carrying out programs or activities to maintain, develop or enhance export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities.	No change in current law is necessary.
39. DUTY DRAWBACK CLAIMS	Does not propose any change to current law.	Does not propose any change to current law.	Section 406. Repeals duty drawback provision found in current law (P.L. 101-220, Sec. 13; 7 U.S.C. 1736cc) and inserts almost identical provision (with a minor clarification regarding the certification requirements) into this bill. The certification requirement now states that exporters certification statements are mandatory for vegetable oils, while for other products, certification is at the discretion of the Secretary.	The Senate proposal includes necessary clarification of the prohibition on duty drawback.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
40. POSITION OF THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATOR	Does not propose any change in this position.	Does not propose any change in this position.	Section 502. Makes the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service a Presidential Appointee with the approval of the Senate. Exempts current Administrator.	No change in current law is necessary or appropriate.
41. RANK OF OFFICERS IN FOREIGN MISSIONS	No proposal.	Does not contain this provision.	Section 505. Increases the number of Minister-Counselor positions available to the Foreign Agricultural Service's Senior Foreign Service Officials.	The Senate provision adds positions needed to carry out the mandate of the Foreign Agricultural Service.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
42. DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM	No proposal.	Section 1221, Subsection 103. Requires the implementation of a Departmental Administration System to monitor the status of all proposals relating to each commercial export program of the USDA and the CCC. Requires the Secretary to contract with an appropriate management consulting firm to obtain recommendations on how to improve the implementation of this and other management information systems relating to USDA's and CCC's commercial export promotion programs.	No proposal.	The House proposal is not necessary, would be very costly, and would create a burdensome rather than an efficient system.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
43. EXPORT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ON THE ORIGIN OF COMMODITIES	Does not request any change from current law.	Section 1222, Subsection 301. Expands current law to require each person making an agricultural export sale deemed by the Secretary to be of commercial significance to report the quantity, percentage of U.S. and foreign component by value and weight, and such percentages by crop year and type. Exempts the reporting of information which cannot be obtained from records maintained in the ordinary course of business.	No proposed change from current law.	Current reporting requirements are sufficient. House proposal adds burdensome regulations.
44. MARKET DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE	No proposal.	Section 1223. Requires the establishment of a Task Force to help develop the long-term trade strategy required by this bill, coordinate and disseminate information, and provide advice and education concerning export markets and domestic trade programs.	No proposal.	The House provision is unnecessary and duplicative of the mandate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Such a requirement could confuse jurisdictional issues and lines of authority; and impede market development efforts conducted by the Foreign Agricultural Service.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>REPORT/STUDIES</b>			
45. LONG-TERM AGRICULTURAL TRADE STRATEGY REPORT	Does not request any change from current law.	Section 1222, Subsection 402. Requires a report every three years on the success of the Long-term trade strategy.	Section 601. Requires a report every three years on the success of the Long-term trade strategy.  The Administration currently submits an annual Long-term trade Strategy Report, with the President's budget submission, establishing recommended policy goals for U.S. agricultural trade and exports and recommended levels of spending on international activities of the Department. The proposed reports are duplicative and unnecessary.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
46. OTHER REPORTS REQUESTED	No proposal.	Subtitle D. Includes a variety of new reporting requirements, including: a study of non-governmental subsidies; a study of a North American Free Trade Area; a report on wood and fish export promotion; a rose and flower study; a commodity transportation and technology assessment and report; a red tart cherry study; and a report on Section 22 quota suspension or termination.	Section 602. Consolidated similar reports, eliminated some unnecessary reports and added a few new reporting requirements, including: a report on world sugar trade; impact studies on imports of Canadian durum and alfalfa seed; modification and expansion of the reporting requirements of the Agricultural Attaches concerning trade barriers; a report on the impact of Iraqi petroleum exports to the U.S.; and a study on the effects of the Uruguay Round.	The Senate proposal takes necessary steps to consolidate similar reports and eliminate unnecessary reports as they are a burden on staff time and take away from the market development activities of the Department. SENATE AMENDMENT 2362 (ADOPTED JULY 25, 1990) REQUIRES A REPORT ON POLICIES THE U.S. CAN ADOPT TO IMPROVE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' ACCESS TO WORLD SUGAR MARKETS AND TO REDUCE OTHER DISTORTIONS TO WORLD SUGAR TRADE. SENATE AMENDMENT 2370 (ADOPTED JULY 25, 1990) REQUIRES A STUDY ON THE IMPACT ON DOMESTIC DURUM WHEAT GROWERS OF THE IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN DURUM. SENATE AMENDMENT 2371 (ADOPTED JULY 25, 1990) REQUIRES A STUDY ON THE IMPACT



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
			ON DOMESTIC ALFALFA SEED GROWERS OF THE IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN ALFALFA SEED. SENATE AMENDMENT 2380 (ADOPTED JULY 25, 1990) REQUIRES THE AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES, WHERE PRACTICABLE, TO PROVIDE THE AVERAGE PRICES AND COSTS OF PRODUCTION IN SUCH COUNTRIES FOR LIKE COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM THE U.S. TO SUCH COUNTRIES AND TO PREPARE THE SECTION 1132 REPORT ON A COUNTRY BY COUNTRY BASIS AND ON A COMMODITY BY COMMODITY BASIS FOR EXPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, INCLUDING FRUITS, VEGETABLES, LEGUMES, POPCORN AND DUCKS, AS DETERMINED APPROPRIATE BY THE



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF  
September 6, 1990**

<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
			SECRETARY, THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS HAMPERED BY AN UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICE. SENATE AMENDMENT 2397 (ADOPTED JULY 27, 1990) REQUIRES A REPORT TO CONGRESS DESCRIBING TOTAL U.S. PETROLEUM PURCHASES FROM IRAQ, AND AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES FOR THE U.S. AND IRAQ OF A BAN ON THE IMPORTATION OF IRAQI PETROLEUM INTO THE U.S. SENATE AMENDMENT 2420 (ADOPTED JULY 27, 1990) REQUIRES A STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF THE MULTILATERAL ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE LIMITATIONS.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
47. THE FOOD SECURITY WHEAT RESERVE	Requested an extension of the Food Security Wheat Reserve.	Section 1215. Same as Administration proposal.	Section 1131. Same as Administration proposal.	
48. COTTONSEED AND SUNFLOWER SEED OIL EXPORT PROGRAMS	Did not request re-authorization of these programs.	Does not include this provision.	Section 1132. Reauthorizes both programs at a funding level of \$50 million per fiscal year for the fiscal years 1991 through 1995.	Sufficient authority exists to enhance the export of cottonseed and sunflowerseed oil, and therefore reauthorization of these commodity-specific programs is not necessary and is duplicative. Furthermore, commodity specific programs can be counterproductive to U.S. export objectives, depending on changing commodity situations and competitor actions.



**COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF**  
**September 6, 1990**

	<b>Administration</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Comments</b>
49. MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS	No proposal for the 1990 Farm Bill; the Administration is actively engaged in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.	No proposal.	Section 1134. Contains sense of the Congress language on the objectives of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Also requires a report to be submitted 30 days after the completion of the Uruguay Round stating how these objectives were met. Also contains sense of the Senate language on European Community's rebalancing proposal.	SENATE AMENDMENT 2364 (ADOPTED JULY 25, 1990) CONTAINS SENSE OF THE SENATE LANGUAGE STATING THAT THE U.S. THROUGHOUT THE REMAINDER OF THE URUGUAY ROUND, SHOULD FORCEFULLY REJECT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S PROPOSAL TO REBALANCE IMPORT PROTECTIONS.
50. LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND EVALUATION OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OFFICES	No proposal.	Section 1248. Requires merit promotion within the Senior Foreign Service of the Foreign Agricultural Service to be based on language proficiency.	Requires merit promotion within the Senior Foreign Service of the Foreign Agricultural Service to be based on language proficiency.	Section 505 Under current practice, language proficiency is among the important factors considered in the promotion of Foreign Service officers. It is inappropriate to legislatively mandate such requirements.

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